

JORDAN TIMES

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Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4
Tlx. 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays.
Advertising and subscription rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Up the spiral

ONE OF THE MOST prescient observations heard at the start of the first round of Camp David negotiations last year was that the United States could end up having to "build a wall" around its two client states in the Middle East, namely Egypt and Israel, and then defend this fortress against all comers.

Now, with Camp David II just getting under way, it appears this prediction may be coming true. Despite American displeasure with Israeli intransigence in the Camp David negotiations, and despite an increasing level of U.S. arms sales to Arab countries, providing Israel with the latest, most sophisticated weaponry remains a high U.S. priority. Now, on top of that, Egypt has submitted to Washington a formidable shopping list of the U.S. military hardware it wants, and the Carter administration has responded, a day later, with a plan to send a Defence Department team to Egypt to assess those needs. Whatever the outcome of Camp David II in terms of a peace treaty, then, this U.S.-built fortress is going to be a mighty citadel indeed. Here's why:

-- The 1979 U.S. military sales programme earmarks \$1,000 million for Israel, with which the Israelis can purchase 15 more F-15 jet fighters, 75 F-16s and other items. The U.S. has also approved the purchase by Israel of one of the most advanced missiles in its arsenal, the infra-red-guided AIM-9L, which the Israelis have been seeking for some time. Other military "co-operation" programmes between the two countries include joint research into advanced electronic systems. And of course, American foreign aid continues to underpin the inflation-ridden Israeli economy, and in addition Israel is extracting a substantial bounty from the U.S. in exchange for its participation in Camp David, including \$2,200 million as the cost of giving up military bases in Sinai.

-- Egypt, which last year won approval to buy F-5 fighters, is now shopping for 300 F-16s, 600 tanks, 500 artillery pieces and 40,000 military vehicles. The level of military co-operation being developed between Washington and Cairo could turn Egypt into a U.S. client on the level that Iran has been.

-- In that vein, President Sadat has volunteered to intervene militarily to protect U.S. interests in the Middle East, including using Egyptian military might to defend the Gulf oil-producers against attack. This is the kind of policeman's role that the Shah of Iran liked to think he was playing in the Gulf—not always to the approval of the rulers on the Arab side of the Gulf. As a first step, Egypt is sending 200 military advisers to Oman, to replace the Iranian troops who helped Oman to end the Dhofar rebellion. President Sadat seems unperturbed at reminders of the disastrous consequences Egypt suffered after President Nasser sent troops to Yemen more than a decade ago.

All these developments have implications far exceeding whatever impact an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty might have. They herald a new era of arms proliferation and military adventurism in the Middle East.

Whether or not this is seen in the light of Soviet designs in the region, or of the traditional, and widely accepted, U.S. role in providing for the "legitimate security needs" of countries with whom it is on friendly terms, it smacks of imperialism, and could usher in a dangerous new arms race in this fragile region.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Describing the Carter administration's policy in the Middle East as "wavering" following the Iranian events, AL RA'I Thursday says that in dealing with the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations the U.S. government takes one step forward and two steps backward in trying to anticipate the effects of Arab-Islamic changes now developing in the Middle East.

The newspaper says all indications show that Camp David II would not lead to signing of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Western observers are of the opinion that the signing is out of the question in view of the importance which the U.S. administration attaches to the forthcoming visit of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to Washington.

The U.S., the newspaper adds, wants to know the strength and effect of Arab opposition to Camp David since the recent contacts between Riyadh, Amman and Damascus.

AL DUSTOUR says Menachem Begin's and Moshe Dayan's convulsive instigations against Islam on the occasion of the Iranian events have developed into open persecution within the occupied Arab areas. The newspaper was referring to the recent arrest of a dozen Moslem religious dignitaries on charges of resisting the occupation.

Doubtless, the newspaper says, this barbaric action misrepresents the Israeli allegations before the world that it is a "bulwark of democracy" in the area which protects religions of all kinds.

Jewish rancour towards Islam is not new. The arrest of the Moslem religious leaders in the West Bank is another form of persecution after the Israeli violated the sanctity of the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron and set fire to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Even Jewish hatred of Christianity was no less manifest when the Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilary Capucci of Jerusalem was arrested and imprisoned, and when several churches were desecrated including theft of the Virgin Mary statue from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Japanese journalists take in Jordan as part of grand world tour

By Breda Finegan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22—From time to time Jordan has the not unmixed pleasure of entertaining many weird, sometimes wonderful, and always colourful varieties of travellers. Remember the Pakistani who was cycling around the world and just stopped in Jordan long enough to pump up his tyres and get to know some of his no doubt incredulous compatriots living here before setting off to attempt to cycle across the Red Sea—with the aid of floats of course? We never heard any more about him.

Recently, however, the Jordan Times came across a group of travellers—admittedly not quite as unusual as the Pakistani but pretty conspicuous nevertheless.

The group in question—all Japanese and forming one of six teams taking part in a 300,000 km. round the world drive—left Jordan this morning for Syria having spent one week driving around the country looking at historical sites in particular. Mr. Fumio Kanamaru, leader of the team, told the Jordan Times.

That does not seem so unusual; after all most tourists come to Jordan to see its historic attractions. What is unusual about this Japanese team is that they are only one part of a major worldwide drive organised by one of Japan's largest newspapers, Asahi Shinbun, to celebrate its 100th anniversary.

On the subject of driving manners in the countries he visited and which he described as on the whole "very different from those in our country," the worst city to drive in was Tehran, he said.

Whichever, then was the best city for driving? "Amman," he said to our incredulity. "They obey traffic regulations here."

The negotiations are expected to continue at least another week and could drag out for two or three weeks.

German prof. sheds light on little known chapter in Arab struggle for independence

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Werner Ende, Professor of Arabic Studies at Hamburg University in West Germany, is currently on a lecturing tour of Syria and Jordan. He is due to arrive in Amman Friday night at the invitation of the Goethe Institute and the Department of History at the University of Jordan.

One of four lectures he was slated to deliver while in Syria was on a little known chapter in the Arab struggle for independence. Its title: "The Political and Journalistic Activities of Arab Independence Fighters in Germany during World War I," although bit wordy, captured the interest of our correspondent in Damascus, Pat McDowell. This resulted in the interview which we reproduce below, for the benefit of our readers.

Prof. Ende will present two lectures in Amman on "Arabic Historiography in the Twentieth Century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad Period" on Sat. Feb. 24 at 3 p.m. and "German Sources to the History of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf States in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries" on Sun. Feb. 25 at 3 p.m. Both are being held at the Department of History in the University of Jordan.

DAMASCUS—"Many leading figures in the movement for Arab independence of the 1920s and 1930s were in Germany during World War I," Prof. Werner Ende said in an interview with the Jordan Times here this week. "Few Arabs are aware that the Tunisian Sheikh of Azhar, Muhammad Al Khidr Husain, spent one year in Germany protesting the French occupation of North Africa.

"Numerous leaders of the Egyptian national movement went into exile in Germany at this period. Other expatriates who lived in Switzerland flocked to Germany where they tried to influence the government to support them in their struggle against foreign occupation.

"These men did not become agents for the German-Turkish alliance—they were aware of the latter powers' aims, but they were eager to exploit the opportunity to publish their grievances against the Turks and French and British—which they could not do

in their homelands.

"One of the most articulate of these patriots was Emir Skakib Arslan, a Lebanese Druze who was a deputy in the Turkish parliament. He visited Germany twice during World War I, and the Germans considered him to be a leader of the 'Arab' element within the Ottoman Empire.

"The German archaeologist Baron von Oppenheim, opened many doors to the press for Emir Arslan who stated that the majority of people in Greater Syria were willing to remain in the Ottoman Empire, but only if the Turks authorities stopped treating them like second class citizens.

"Emir Arslan's condition was cultural independence from the Turks," Prof. Ende said. "He warned the Arabs that the French-German alliance would never allow them to establish a large unified republic and he further reasoned the Ottomans were the last remaining Muslim empire in the world. Therefore, no

"The information the German politicians had about the Arabs was very minute in comparison to that of the French and English. The lack of firsthand knowledge about the Middle East," he explained, "can be understood through history. Until 1871, when Germany was united, it had no colonial interests in the Middle East and North Africa and therefore Bismarck was very conservative regarding colonies in these areas."

"During World War I, there were two German schools of opinion, Prof. Ende stated. One group was against supporting Arab nationalisms because it feared this cooperation would cost the Germans the friendship of Turkey.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of paintings and sculpture entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Environment" by Sabahat Ortac Raishan. Open during regular hours.

Russian Film

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents the fourth and last part of the war film "The Siege" at 4:00 p.m.

Progress made in Vienna

UNRWA talks

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22—The negotiations in Vienna between employees and administration of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) are continuing but not firm agreements on wages and benefits have been reached, the director of UNRWA in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner, told the Jordan Times today.

He said "some points were cleared" on cost of living allowances although nothing definite had been agreed. "It may take a long time before details can be worked out," he said. Mr. Tanner was optimistic that some accord would eventually be reached.

The action group representing UNRWA employees left for Vienna Feb. 5 after sending a request by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to cancel an open strike set for Feb. 10 and instead negotiate their differences with the administration of UNRWA.

Also on the agenda for negotiation is the matter concerning a memorandum, signed by the administration and employee representatives, which lists their mutual obligations. Apparently, there is a difference of opinion on the interpretation of the provisions. The employees are arguing that the administration hasn't fulfilled its promises. "If they can reach an agreement on the interpretation of the memorandum," Mr. Tanner said, "then UNRWA will be happy to fully comply."

The negotiations are expected to continue at least another week and could drag out for two or three weeks.

Committee decides after Amman meeting

Field surveys are next phase in drive to integrate Arab capital market

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22—Five prominent Arab bankers and financial experts have been brought in to undertake the next phase of the year-old drive by Arab central bank governors to promote the gradual integration of capital markets throughout the Arab World.

After its two days of meetings here, the five-man technical committee of bankers and stock exchange directors will fan out throughout seven Arab countries to prepare detailed but action-oriented proposals on the promotion of Arab capital markets, which will be presented for action to the second annual meeting of Arab central bank governors scheduled for Tripoli, Libya, in June.

The technical committee is composed of Mr. Hikmat Nashashibi and Mr. Usama Ansar from Kuwait, Dr. Hisham Bisar from Lebanon, Jordan's stock exchange General Manager Dr. Hashem Sabagh and the General Manager of the Brussels-based Arab-European Bank, Mr. Bashir Zuhairi. A member of the Arab Monetary Fund is also working alongside the five committee members.

They will now conduct practical studies of both the constraints and the positive catalysts that either deter or prod the development of capital markets in Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Bahrain, Kuwait, Tunisia and Morocco. They will

also do a study on the development of Arab-owned or Arab-dominated international financial institutions such as the several Europe-based consortium banks, according to Jordan Central Bank Research Director Dr. Adnan Hindi, who attended this week's meetings.

The committee will meet again in Kuwait in April to prepare its draft report and then again in Amman in May to finalise the study that will be presented to the Arab central bank governors before their June meeting.

"We don't want descriptive studies about how this country's or that country's capital market functions. We have thousands of pages of such studies prepared through the offices of the Arab Economic Unity Council. What we're after now are short, precise reports of ten to 15 pages only, getting right to the point, identifying where lies the success or failure of different countries' financial markets, specifying how the stock exchanges of, say, Kuwait and Jordan can promote each other for the mutual benefit of investors and companies in both countries. We may find that a simple improvement in the flow of financial information among Arab countries, or even among brokers only, would promote a significant increase in the flow of capital and investments. We may find that legal obstacles such as prohibitions against the repatriation of investment profits, or holding up inter-Arab investments. Perhaps the lack of secondary

markets is an obstacle to market development, know, and this is what we find out; in practical terms, give the central bank the basis to make decisions to proceed towards the goal of increasing the flow among the Arab countries," Hindi told the Jordan Times.

Dr. Hindi pointed out that there are obvious imbalance supply and demand differences between different parts of the market. While the oil-producing countries may not have enough demand for investment outlets for their oil, they end up investing surplus in foreign markets.

This surplus capital, however, finds its way into the oil-producing countries, borrow long-term loans from Western banks, borrowing the money deposited in other Arab states to cut down the cost of financing.

The promotion of capital markets bonds and other instruments in the specific area of the oil-producing countries now, through the parallel development of secondary markets, will also follow suit.

The other factor was enthusiastic to aid the Arabs because it believed the Arabs would eventually achieve independence. This sector, Prof. Ende said, was made up of romantics who glorified the life styles of Arab tribes and felt they would once more become a world power.

"Granted," he said. "German scholarship thrived in the Middle East, but the interaction between German orientalists, philologists and archaeologists on the one hand and German politicians on the other was almost nil."

"In all cases," he said, "the German patriots made it clear to the Germans they expected them to exert pressure on Turkey to grant them independence."

Prof. Ende says a peculiar scheme evolved in World War I Germany in which the Germans attempted to re-educate Muslim prisoners-of-war to fight their former allies.

"Tens of thousands of prisoners—Muslim Indians, North Africans, bedouins, Turkish-speaking Tartars—were incarcerated in a great central camp near Berlin. A mosque was constructed at the Crescent Camp and the Arab patriots were asked to lecture to the prisoners and convince them of the need to fight on the side of the Turks against their former masters."

"The scheme was a giant flop," Prof. Ende said. "The few prisoners who agreed to fight with the Turks used the first opportunity that arose to desert."

Coming up to the present, Prof. Ende said, the few prisoners who agreed to fight with the Turks used the first opportunity that arose to desert.

"I am an Arabist, I don't pretend to be an expert on Iran," he said.

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Prof. Werner Ende

Muslim should help to undermine it.

"The Arab patriots overestimated Germany's military might. They were suspicious of the British and French, and felt that in the long run they'd be cheated if they cooperated with them."

"On the other hand, the general impression of the Germans was amateurish. They had exaggerated ideas about the stability of the Ottoman Empire and they didn't realize it was too weak to defend its territories."

"The information the German politicians had about the Arabs was very minute in comparison to that of the French and English. The lack of firsthand knowledge about the Middle East," he explained, "can be understood through history. Until 1871, when Germany was united, it had no colonial interests in the Middle East and North Africa and therefore Bismarck was very conservative regarding colonies in these areas."

"During World War I, there were two German schools of opinion, Prof. Ende stated. One group was against supporting Arab nationalisms because it feared this cooperation would cost the Germans the friendship of Turkey.

Customs fees between

Jordan, Morocco lifted

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)—Minister of Finance Mohammad Al Dabbas has circulated to all customs offices copies of the Jordanian-Moroccan trade agreement which is now in force. The agreement was disclosed today.

The agreement exempts from customs fees all local agricultural products, livestock, natural resources and industrial products exchanged between both countries within the limits of each country's laws.

The agreement also calls for boosting commercial exchange

and to gradually eliminate administrative and fiscal restrictions. It also encourages the establishment of joint ventures, public and private, in both countries.

Jordan and Morocco will participate in any international markets or fairs set up in either country. They will also enjoy all facilities for setting up their own exhibits and commercial centres, the agreement added.

Jordan and Morocco are in the process of exchanging commercial attaches to improve commercial cooperation and integration.

My Lady You are invited to visit SALON MISS AMMAN recently opened under direction of SAMIRA ABU EL SAMEED and SABAH where you will choose what suits you of the most up-to-date make-ups and the most beautiful and creative hair setting.

SALON MISS AMMAN Cut, set, tinting, permanent, colouring, mache, bleaching and treatment.

Jabal Amman, near the former Faisali Club in the Islamic Scientific Centre N.B. You can park your car in this location.

Amman
next phase
capital
dan Weekly
Calendar

(Week of Feb. 23 - Mar. 1)

EXHIBITIONS

G: The British Council has on display paintings by Rashed entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian". The exhibit ends on Feb. 24.

Arab Cultural Centre, the photo-documentary exhibit and is open daily till Feb. 28.

FILMS

February 23: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents the part of the war film entitled "The Siege". The film is at 8:00 p.m.

February 27: The British Council presents "The Pink Panther" (1975) by Blake Edwards. The film is at 6:00 p.m. It will be shown again on Wednesday at 6:00 p.m. Tickets reserving free entry are available at the reception.

Arab Institute presents a film, based on a story by Schumann, entitled "Drei Wege zum See" (1976), Michael Hanek and starring Ursula Schult, Guido Kretschmer, Bernhard Wicki and Yves Beney. It starts at 8:00 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

Y, February 28: Continuing the series of films based on Goethe's Institute presents "Eli Brie" (1974), a novel by Theodor Fontane. It is directed by R.W. and stars Hanna Schygulla, Wolfgang Schenk, Ulli Pempel and Herbert Steinmetz. The film is in black and white with subtitles in Arabic and begins at 8:00 p.m.

Cultural Centre presents a film in Russian entitled "Trot" at 6:00 p.m.

FOLKLIC PERFORMANCES

February 25, and MONDAY, February 26: The Ministry of Culture and Youth, Department of Culture and Arts, in the Embassy of the Pakistan, Islamic Republic, Pucar Folkloric Troupes at 8:00 p.m. at the Palace of Hussein Youth City.

LECTURES

February 24: The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the University of Jordan, presents two Prof. Werner Ende, professor of Arabic at Hamburg. His lectures will be on "Arabic Historiography in the Century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad and German Sources to the History of the Arabian and the Gulf States in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century." The first lecture will be at 3:00 p.m. at the Dept. of Arabic, and the second will be given at the same day.

February 26: The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a Prof. Salah Muhammad Jarrar of the University of D. (in Arabic). The lecture is at 7:00 p.m.

ing & Going

Brown arrives in Jordan to lead Jordanian delegation to Riyadh meeting

Feb. 22 British Foreign Secretary George Brown will stay for a three-day

During his visit, Brown will meet of Jordanian officials and archaeologists on archaeological projects in the region.

Arab Economic Council in Rabat

Feb. 22 Director of the Arab Economic Council in Rabat will leave for Rabat to discuss recommendations for the development of the Arab organization, which starts there during the six-day

Arab Economic Council in Rabat will prepare for the meeting in April of next

Feb. 22 Secretary of the Arab Economic Council in Rabat will arrive for talks on agriculture



Mr. S. Tivari of the U.N. Fund for Agricultural Development

U.N. official arrives for talks on agriculture

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA) - A representative of the U.N. Fund for Agricultural Development, Mr. S. Tivari, arrived here on Tuesday for talks with government officials on agriculture in Jordan and to determine scopes of cooperation between Jordan and the fund in the agricultural fields. The fund, with a capital of \$1 billion was set up in 1977 to help finance projects for increasing food production in developing nations.

Jordan Institute of Management tackles critical problem in Industrial sector

This is the last article in a three-part series on the Industrial Development Bank and related institutions.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - It is a good omen that the Jordan Institute of Management has already met its first self-imposed target of opening its doors this year to businesspeople seeking the short courses it offers in various aspects of management. If the institute can meet its own targets, its drive to upgrade the managerial abilities of Jordan's growing private sector will carry that much more credibility.

The Jordan Institute of Management, which goes by the friendly acronym of JIM, was established last year by the Industrial Development Bank in an effort to plug up what IDB officials identified as one of the most glaring weaknesses in the Jordanian industrial sector -- weak management, particularly at the middle level. It offered its first three courses last month, and was immediately swamped with far more applicants than it could handle, so it is now repeating the three week-long courses in cost accounting, stock control and developing managerial skills.

JIM Director Dr. Mohammad Malallah told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that 30 courses will be offered this year, covering some 400 student-weeks of study. This will rise to 50 courses and over 1,000 student-weeks annually when the institute reaches full capacity within about two years.

There are four areas of course offerings (accounting and financial management, production, management, and marketing) and one "general area" which can include broad topics such as the implications of the new social security system for management, or specific subjects of a more mechanical nature, such as report writing, conducting meetings and office filing systems. These latter topics, of course, would be taught to managers' clerical staff, and not to the managers themselves, but their net effect would be the same -- to increase the capabilities and productivity of Jordan's managerial corps.

"We have never been able to build organisations in Jordan

Alia completes

negotiations

for flights to

South America

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA) - Chairman of the Board of Directors of Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline, Mr. Ali Ghadour left for South America today to inaugurate three Alia offices in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina.

In a statement before departure, Mr. Ghadour said that Alia has completed negotiations with Latin American authorities for operating direct flights between Amman and these cities via Lagos and Abidjan in Western Africa.

The twice a week flights along the new route will commence hopefully during this year with Alia's Boeing 707s and will switch later to the 747s, Mr. Ghadour said.

In pointing out the bilateral economic, touristic and cultural importance of the new route, Mr. Ghadour said that Alia will be the first Arab airline to reach Latin American countries where there are large Arab communities.

Other subjects discussed dealt

with the unification of customs tariffs on primary materials and the statutes for a proposed union of Arab free zones.

Among the recommendations adopted was a call for the establishment of a central customs bureau to collect information on smuggling and ways of fighting it. It was also recommended that all member states speed the establishment of customs laws in conforming to a unified code which was endorsed by the Arab Economic Unity Council in 1975.

Mr. Soud Abdul Qader, head of the Jordanian delegation, said,

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The twice a week flights along the new route will commence hopefully

A bonny land

By Gordon Ircing

LONDON--Towns and villages in Scotland, from the northern Highlands to the southern Lowlands, are staging more festivals than ever before. The festival themes cover history, sport, theatre, folk music, country life, tradition and, in general, just fun. So the visitor, in spring, summer or autumn, can

join the local Scottish folk in many merry occasions.

While some of the major festivals happen in the summer months, an increasing number take place in spring and autumn, when the quiet roads and the spring sunshine or autumn colours add a bonus to any holiday.

The Edinburgh International

Festival (the 33rd takes place from August 19 - September 8) has long had an important place on the world cultural calendar, but this year the beautiful Scottish capital has an extra festival--the first Edinburgh Folk Festival (March 23 - April 1).

The Scots have always been adept at making their own entertainment, but this event will feature not only Scottish singers, musicians and dancers, but also performers from other parts of Britain, and from overseas--such as the Breton singer Alan Stivell, one of the leading Celtic harpists.

Major concerts will be in the city's Usher Hall and Odeon Cinema, while pubs and smaller halls are used for a cross-section of folk music, from Scottish traditional and Gaelic to blues and contemporary. There will be lectures and workshop sessions which include instrument-making, dancing, fiddling and piping, and late-night ceilidhs in the festival club. Puppet shows and song sessions for children will also be staged.

Edinburgh's other festival, starting on August 19, is the biggest of all Scotland's cultural events, awaited with particular interest this year as it will be the first for John Drummond, the new festival director, who has taken over from Peter Diamond. Its international reputation is assured, and each year the programme has a dazzling array of musicians, singers, dancers, actors and big names from all branches of the arts. There is also a film festival: the spectacular Edinburgh

Tattoo on the castle esplanade; and a quite extraordinary range of "fringe" events held in every available room of any size in the city.

But the other Scottish festivals are not on that scale. One that is becoming firmly entrenched is the Robert Burns Festival (June 16-24), set around the Ayrshire countryside of south-west Scotland where the poet lived, wrote and loved. It takes place in the Burns Country, covering such interesting towns as Ayr where he was born in 1757, Dumfries (where he died in 1796), Irvine, Kilmarnock and Moffat.

Concerts, plays, film shows, discussions and a Holy Fair (after the style depicted in his poem) are offered, and this summer festival gives Burns lovers a chance to see the places associated with him. As one Burns Club official put it, "whether or not you can sing 'A Fond Kiss' or recite 'Tam o' Shanter' from beginning to end, you will be very welcome at this festival". John Cairney, the Scottish actor who travels extensively in Canada, New Zealand and the USA depicting Burns, is staging a new play at Ayr this summer.

The fine old stately homes of Scotland have romance and history which appeals strongly to visitors, so when better to see them than May 11 to June 30, when the Scottish Historic House Festival takes place. Castles, cathedrals, grand palaces and country mansions open their doors to the tourist, and many special events are being staged.

Few events are more enticing



The River Tay at Perth, a city which has an arts festival from May 17-27

than a musical concert or a ceilidh

(Highland sing-song and get-together) in the drawing room of a centuries old home, and these will feature in the festival. There will also be conducted tours, exhibitions, and some sporting events.

Perth, that fine touring centre 44 miles north of Edinburgh, holds its eighth Festival of Arts

from May 17-27. It will feature

several young musicians--including some winners of international competitions--as well as the Scottish National Orchestra, the National Youth Jazz Orchestra, and Scottish Opera.

Perth was Scotland's capital until the 15th century, and another historic town which has a

festival is Stirling, 36 miles from Edinburgh and dominated by an ancient castle perched on a rock. The Stirling District Festival (May 26-June 10) includes a steam-engine rally, plays, exhibitions and a parade in the town, at nearby Bridge of Allan, and in surrounding villages. Stirling is another good base for touring.

The Border Country land's south-west is quite rural than rugged, so the Borders Fair (May 19-20) will be primarily agricultural. Here, in open moors and quiet roads where the visitor can drive, the attractions include sheepdog and guile's horse shows, gypsies' regattas, and a rally.

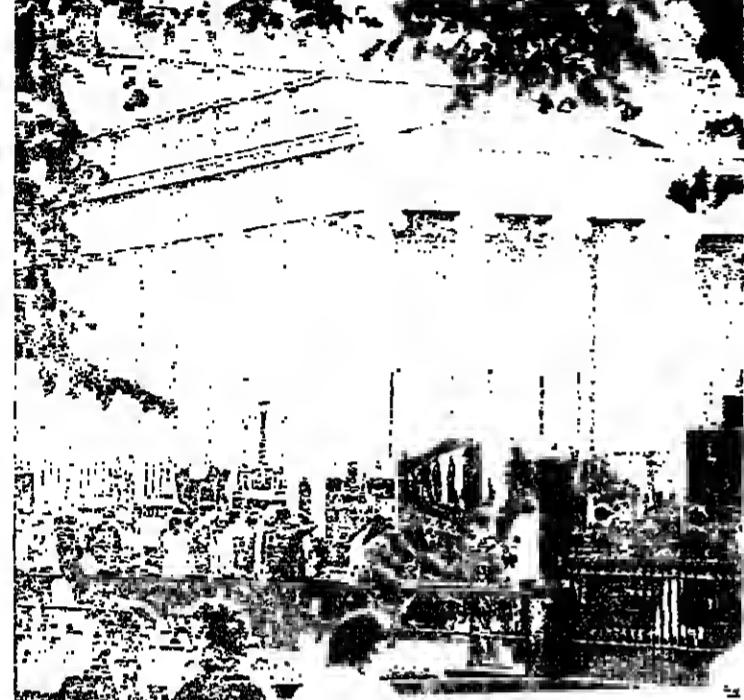
Yet another festival, Dundee in July. This on the east coast at the mouth of the River Tay, is the gateway of rolling hills, spa (many ideal for the and villages, and attractive is 35 miles north of Edinburgh and only 12 miles from Glamis Castle. A straw talent shows, and variety entertainments in hotels and the programme for Dundee Week.

Throughout the same Scottish type of festival Highland Gathering found at numerous villages. And then the Carrbridge, a Highland amid spectacular scenes miles north of the capital an autumn festival from September 1 to 22. The fun non-stop ceilidhs, dancing, pipe bands and fiddle, accordion and singing competitions. Carrbridge, good salmon and trout, many historic links with Prince Charlie, who spent the nearby Inverlair on the way to the Battle of Culloden. (British Features)

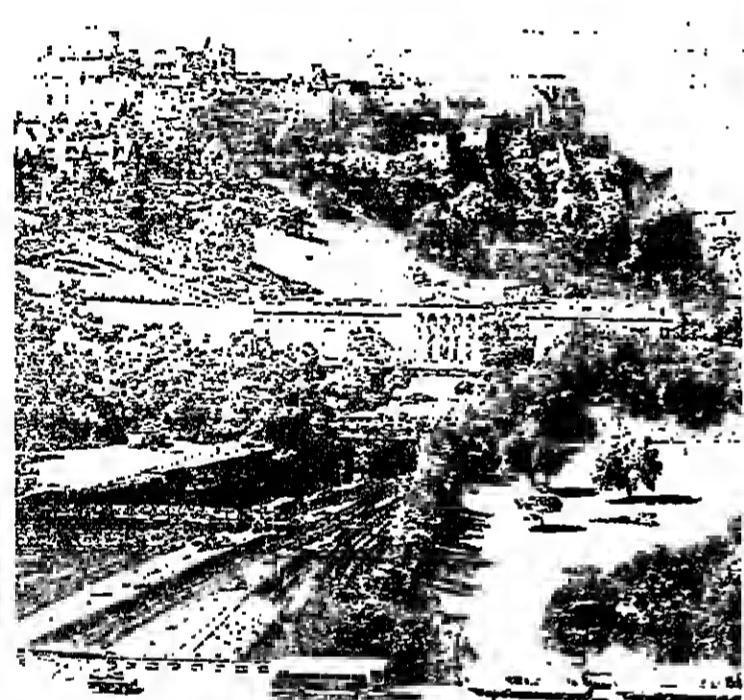


Stirling Castle dominates the ancient town which has its festival from May 26 to June 10.

The cottage at Alloway, near Ayr, where the Scottish poet Robert Burns was born in 1759. The area stages a Burns Festival in June.



Open-air art show outside the National Gallery during the Edinburgh International Festival.



Edinburgh Castle, with the National Gallery in the foreground. The Scottish capital has two festivals this year: as well as the 33rd International Festival in August, there is the first Folk Festival in late March.

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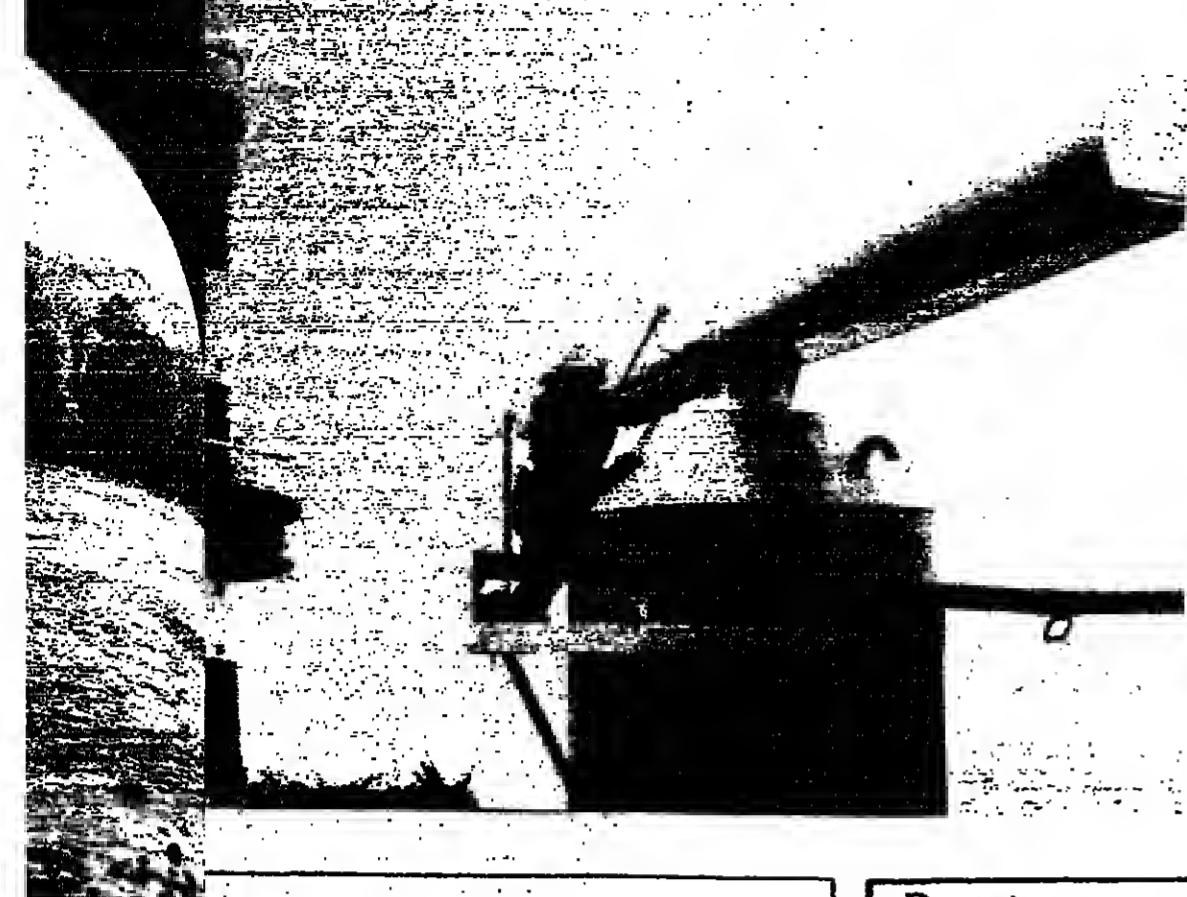
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deli's list



Radar keeps close watch on shipping

WILHELMSHAVEN — This new radar device is installed in the lighthouse of the North Sea island of Wangerooge. As a result, area shipping routes will be safer in future. The radar, developed in West Germany, can eliminate all interference from rain and sailing sounds. The electronic equipment is so perfect that echos from waves, foam, hail and snow are immediately recognised as irrelevant and do not even show up on the screen. This picture shows the lighthouse on the left and the antennae being installed on the right. (DAD photo)

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square. To form four ordinary words.

MUIBE

TOOBA

BEATED

JASTUD

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

Can't tell a lie!



WHAT HE DID WHEN HE WAS ACCUSED OF OPENING THE DOOR TO LET THEM IN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE "OOOOOO"

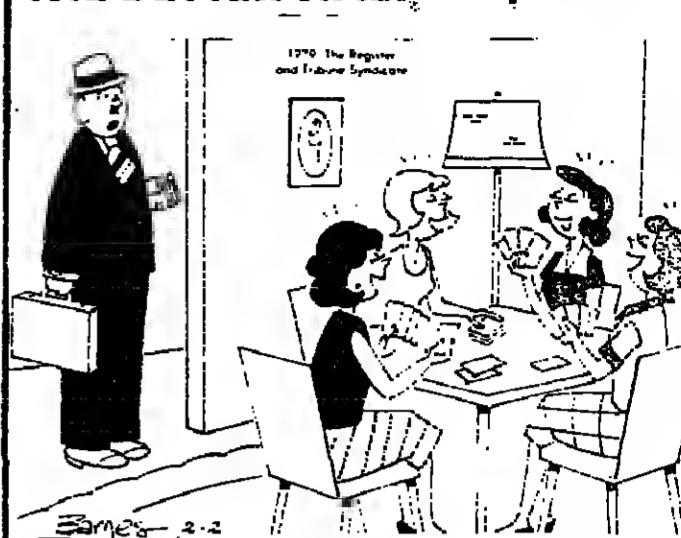
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles DITTY GAUZE FOURTH CHEERY

Answer: What aimless guys never make—A HIT

THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"What did you girls have for lunch — cat food?"

THE Daily Crossword

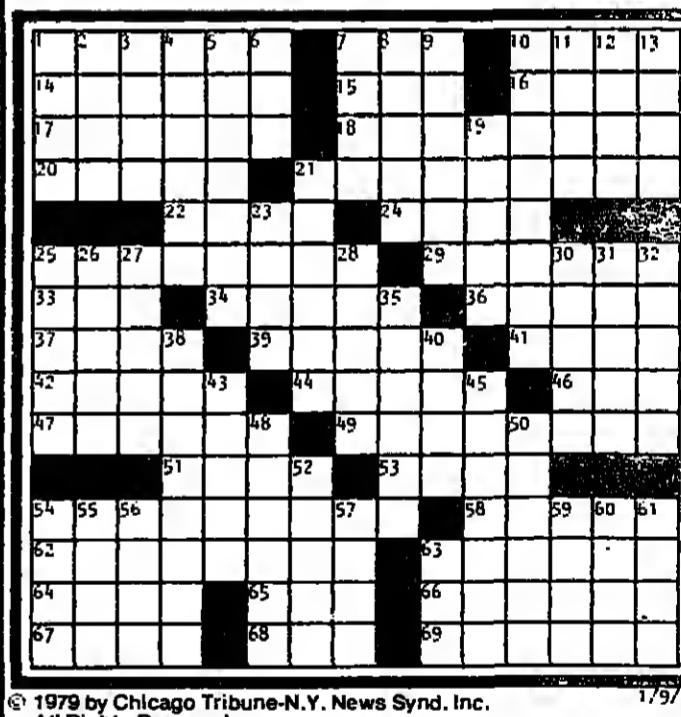
by Vincent L. Osborne

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|-----------------|
| ACROSS | 33 | gratia | 58 | Coiffures | 23 | Rhythical |
| 1 Medicine man | 34 | Senior citizen | 59 | Doctrinally correct | 25 | flow — in Terns |
| 7 Swab | 60 | Swing like a Tyrolean | 60 | Indolent | 26 | Bouquet |
| 10 Happy or stick | 61 | relative | 61 | Clarinet | 27 | Keys |
| 14 Roman poet | 62 | Mesozoic or Paleozoic | 62 | Extremely cold | 28 | Quotient |
| 15 Measurers of mpg | 63 | Quotient, in division | 63 | Official proclamation | 30 | Official |
| 16 Forbidden | 64 | Despot | 64 | proclamation | 31 | Of kidneys |
| 17 Egg dish | 65 | Ad — pertinent! | 65 | Writing surface | 32 | Quotient |
| 18 Gambit | 66 | Houston team | 66 | Something made to be broken | 33 | Rhythical |
| 20 Assume as a fact | 67 | Middle's goat | 67 | Solve | 34 | flow — in Terns |
| 21 Extol | 68 | Ad — pertinent! | 68 | Phone or graph | 35 | Bouquet |
| 22 Festive | 69 | Houston team | 69 | Wranglers' competition | 36 | Keys |
| 24 Plop, as through mud | 70 | Love with intense devotion | 70 | Things "Love Me — | 37 | Quotient |
| 25 Work of art | 71 | Sweep's concern | 71 | Girl in a pool | 38 | Rhythical |
| 29 Derivative expressions | 72 | Source of caviar | 72 | Love with intense devotion | 39 | flow — in Terns |
| | 73 | Pompeii's ruin | 73 | Sweep's concern | 40 | Bouquet |
| | 74 | Aid's companion | 74 | Things "Love Me — | 41 | Quotient |
| | 75 | Sheer Black | 75 | Girl in a pool | 42 | Rhythical |
| | 76 | Places | 76 | Love with intense devotion | 43 | flow — in Terns |
| | 77 | Frankness | 77 | Sweep's concern | 44 | Bouquet |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

| | | |
|----------|-------|---------|
| SLAM | DAAP | ESTOP |
| LIVE | EVVA | SCORE |
| EDIT | RALE | TAPIK |
| DOVEYATE | LEON | WEEK |
| OPED | NEET | HISIRLY |
| REVELED | TAPE | HARC |
| FORGEYS | HOG | VILLO |
| LAING | INA | SAD |
| CHARTAY | LENS | URAL |
| ADONE | SILLY | GOOSE |
| TRAYS | SOHAA | SAILL |
| ESTES | TSIAA | SENO |
| REEDS | SENO | ANDA |

1/27/79 21 Frankness



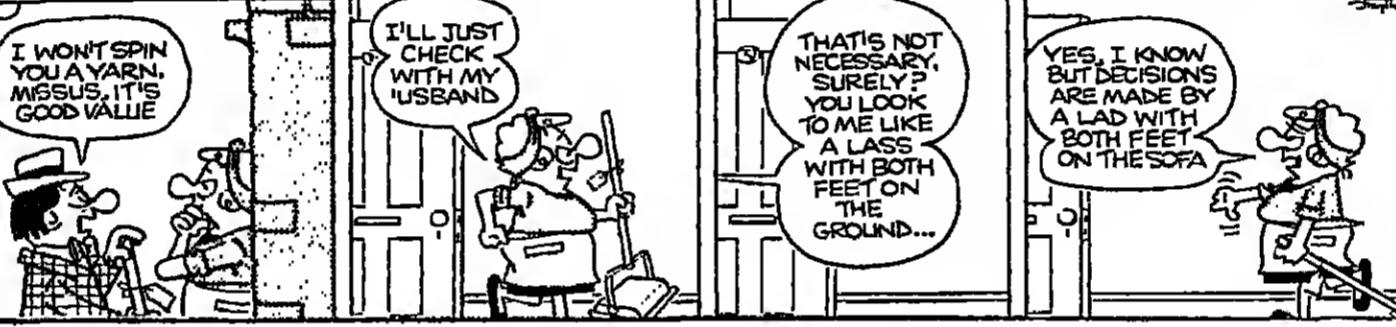
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Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

BBC RADIO

GMT 04:00 Newsbreak

04:45 Letter from London, Play Choice

05:00 Financial News; Reflections

05:15 News 24 Hours

05:30 World Today

06:00 Newsdesk; Press Review

06:30 These Musical Islands

07:00 Music News

07:30 Sarah Ward

07:45 Merchant Navy

08:00 News; Reflections

08:30 News Review

09:15 World Tonight

09:30 Financial News

09:40 Look Ahead

10:15 Merchant Navy

10:30 Discovery

11:00 News about Brain

11:15 In the Measure

11:30 Weather

11:30 Anything Goes

12:00 Radio News

12:15 Baller Today

12:45 Sports Round-up

13:00 News; Commentary

13:30 Radio Theatre

14:30 Mystery Tour

15:15 Outlook

16:15 News, Commentary

16:30 News; Ideas

16:45 World Today

17:00 News; The Week in Wales

17:30 News; The Week in Wales

17:45 Sports Round-up

18:00 News; About Britain

18:15 Radio Newsworld

18:30 News; About Britain

18:45 Radio Newsworld

19:00 News; About Britain

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OAU administrative conference expected to include political issues

NAIROBI, Feb. 22 (R)—African foreign ministers begin a twice-yearly conference in Nairobi tomorrow facing their customary task of promoting unity on a continent riven by national, racial, ideological and religious conflicts.

The ministerial meeting of the 49-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is officially meant to concentrate on budgetary and administrative matters, with political issues left to another ministerial session and the summit meeting in July.

But in the past, politics have always intruded into the early session, and conference sources expect this year to be no exception.

Even before the conference starts, an OAU mediation committee is meeting at the Kenyatta conference centre to try to stop the war between Tanzania and Uganda.

Earlier attempts by the OAU to

stop the fighting, and missions by Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri and by the Libyan Jamahiriya have failed to end the 17 weeks of sporadic fighting between Kenya's two neighbours and former partners in the east African community.

With such conflicts continuing in several areas—including the Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa—few issues have ever been able to bring the 49 states together with one voice.

The struggle against white domination in southern Africa and support for the Palestinians coupled with condemnation of Israel are perhaps the only issues directly affecting individual Afri-

can states that have drawn a consensus.

Conference sources expect the ministers to agree on increased financial support for the black nationalist movements fighting from bases outside Rhodesia against the internal biracial government headed by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The co-leaders of the Patriotic Front nationalist alliance, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, are both expected at the meeting, and conference sources said delegates would urge greater unity between their two wings.

Mr. Mugabe said in an interview with the New York Times earlier this month that his movement, which has committed more of its forces to the fighting inside Rhodesia than Mr. Nkomo, was "entitled to the leadership of the people." He added: "Those who have not fought cannot reap the rewards of a victory to which they have contributed nothing."

The sources said there was also likely to be discussion on calls by some radical members for the independence of islands of the African coast, including Spain's Canaries and France's Reunion and Mayotte. Last year's OAU summit in Khartoum declined to espouse real or imaginary liberation movements on these islands.

But when asked if this meant he might propose a cabinet including communists, Mr. La Malfa replied: "No."

Religious harassment in Ethiopia?

ROMA, Feb. 22 (R)—The British Council of Churches (BCC) yesterday issued a report on harassment of Christians in Ethiopia and called on the Ethiopian Government to fully implement its declared policy of upholding religious freedom.

The four-page report, compiled by the BCC's Ethiopia study group, said Christians had been subjected to local harassment which might have been beyond the control of the central government.

Ethiopia has been ruled by a leftist military council—the Dergue since the late Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed in 1974, and last November the human rights organisation Amnesty Interna-

tional accused the Ethiopian Government of widespread killings and torture.

The BCC, an inter-denominational Protestant organisation, said in its report that in many parts of Ethiopia there was very good cooperation between churches and government authorities in relief and rehabilitation work.

But the BCC also said that in December 1978 there was much talk in Ethiopia about the necessity of a cultural revolution and in certain areas this seemed to have resulted in churches being looted and closed.

The report accused Ali Musa, governor of Gamo Gofa province

in southern Ethiopia and a Moslem member of the Dergue, of intensifying the harassment of certain religious groups and quoted him as saying all Christians must be annihilated before the revolution could be fully successful.

The report stressed the localised nature of the harassment and said it was unclear whether any Christians had been executed for their faith.

But it said that although central government policy appeared to be one of not persecuting religious believers, the Dergue was clearly implementing "the Marxist-Leninist policy of creating a climate in which religion atrophies."

TOKYO—In order to counteract the growing number of suicides among young people in Japan, one idea has been to practise Zen in schools in order to teach students self-control. The children meditate every morning before beginning courses, and occasionally the big temple of Sojiji is rented for a more thorough apprenticeship of Zen. (Gamma photo)

Japan tries

Zen to calm its youth

Iranian army post in Kurdish city reportedly occupied by local people

TEHRAN, Feb. 22 (R)—Iranian troops in the Kurdish city of Mahabad have fled their barracks which have been occupied by local people, Assistant Prime Minister Amir Entezam said today. Mr. Entezam told a press conference negotiations were under way to

persuade the occupiers to leave peacefully.

Mr. Entezam gave no details of the occupation of the Mahabad barracks, saying merely that they had "fallen to the people."

A correspondent of the Tehran newspaper Ayandegan said today that a general wounded in Kurdistan had blamed the attack on supporters of Jalal Talebani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

The toppled monarch backed a Kurdish uprising in neighbouring Iraq until March 1975 when Iran and Iraq signed an agreement

which cut the rebels' supply lines.

The French-language Journal de Tehran said today that Kurdish religious leaders in Mahabad had presented a series of demands to a representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

They stressed a desire for self-determination "within the framework of the Iranian nation," but said they did not want to see the newspaper said.

The Kurdish religious leaders expressed their support for the aims of the revolution and their willingness to help build a new society, the newspaper added.

USSR has 600 missiles aimed at Europe, says NATO secretary-general

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Soviet Union now has aimed at Europe at least 600 mobile missiles with 360,000 times the force of the Hiroshima atomic bomb, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said today.

He said the SS-20 missiles are each being given three separate warheads with three separate targets and are capable of reaching everywhere in Europe.

Dr. Luns, interviewed by Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said the Soviets are developing their own version of the cancelled American B-1 supersonic bomber, which will have "very deep penetration."

Dr. Luns, 68, a Dutch politician running NATO since 1971, spoke of "dark problems" facing the Western alliance, which will be 30 years old in April.

He said: "The Soviets have parity in the field of nuclear weapons. Their conventional forces have been strengthened and go on being strengthened, which poses a problem for the credibility of the NATO defenses."

"The general view is that the present leadership in the Soviet Union has no intention of attacking Western Europe. Intentions can change overnight, but the

capacity is still there," he said.

Dr. Luns said the Soviet fleet is

a purely offensive force because the Soviet Union has few sea-borne imports. "The Russians ship in only a little haukite, bananas and chocolate," he said.

The Russians have the largest submarine force in the world. But if it came to conflict in the Atlantic, I am confident that NATO would win the battle—just as the British did in the last war," he said.

Dr. Luns said that NATO "continues to show vitality," but he regretted the dispute between alliance members Greece and Turkey seemed to nearer a solution.

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World News Briefs

French steel workers force TV blackout

LONGWY, France, Feb. 22 (R)—Angry steel workers, by government plans to lay off 20,000 workers in the industry, occupied a television relay station in this eastern steel town and took journalists hostage last night. Television screens in parts of France were blacked out after about 50 trade unionists stormed the station and forced technicians to stop transmission of France's television channels and of state-owned radio. The occupation is latest in a series of spectacular protests against the planned lay-offs. Workers in Longwy have also dumped iron ore on railway seized frontier posts with Belgium and Luxembourg and derailed, eight-ton iron mould into the town's main square. Talks between the steel workers' unions and Industry Minister André Lajoinie are due to open in Paris tomorrow but the government has said that it will not go back on the restructuring plan despite demands.

Eritreans say Ethiopian plane shot down

ROME, Feb. 22 (R)—Eritrean rebels fighting Ethiopia to independence shot down a DC-6 transport plane of the Ethiopian Force near the provincial capital of Asmara on Tuesday, a spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in Rome said. The airliner, carrying soldiers and weapons, was shot down about 100 kilometres south of Asmara, the spokesman said. He had no idea about casualties or damage. Ethiopian war planes immedately retaliated and bombarded several villages along Eritrea's southern provincial border with Ethiopia, killing and wounding many, the ELF spokesman added.

Conservationists urged to save rare tiger

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (R)—Indian Deputy Prime Minister P. V. Ram has asked conservationists to try to reintroduce the rare tiger, now found only in zoos, to the jungles of central India. Mr. Ram was opening a three-day international symposium to review measures taken over the past ten years to save the tiger from extinction. The World Wildlife Fund has raised \$1.8 million for a conservation programme while the Indian Government has provided \$6 million to establish tiger reserves. About 2,500 tigers are estimated to be in India, compared to 40,000 at the beginning of this century. The world population is probably less than 6,000, spread throughout east Asia, eastern Russia and Manchuria.

USSR reduces Finland's natural gas supply

HELSINKI, Feb. 22 (R)—The Soviet Union has cut natural gas deliveries to Finland by 35 per cent, prompting speculation of suffering shortages following the halt in gas imports from the Finnish national oil company Neste said the Soviet Union requested without explanation a daily cutback from 3.7 to 2.2 cubic metres, at least until the end of the month. Natural gas is only about four per cent of Finland's energy and the reduction is expected to cause any severe setback to the economy.

U.N. investigates narcotic 'khat' leaf

GENEVA, Feb. 22 (R)—United Nations experts are to establish whether khat, a narcotic leaf chewed in Madagascar and several Red Sea countries, should be brought under international control, the U.N. said yesterday. Use of the leaf is a serious problem in North and South Yemen and Somalia as well as in Eritrea. The U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs was told last week that U.N. narcotics laboratory has already determined the chemical components of khat and the next step is to assess their impact on the human body, according to a U.N. statement. Mr. Mahomed Mardani, Malagasy delegate to the narcotics drugs commission, said: "The immediate effect of chewing khat is intellectual stimulation, but in the long run mental deterioration sets in."

ZANU takes credit for Salisbury airport raid

LUSAKA, Feb. 22 (R)—Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas of Mozambique said yesterday their forces had carried out the raid on Salisbury International Airport last Monday night. The guerrilla movement ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) said in a statement received here that the attack by its military wing ZLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) had put the airport out of commission. Rhodesian military headquarters in Salisbury reported that guerrillas had attacked the airport with mortars. There was no damage and no one was hurt. The ZANU statement gave no details of the attack but said it "occurred exactly on time and as planned."

Alaskan sled dog race covers 1,000 miles

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 22 (AP)—If you put a Greyhound auto race in a deep freeze and kept it going for two weeks, you'd have a good idea what it's like to run in the Iditarod sled dog race. The difference is Grand Prix drivers don't have to stop to cook for their cars. The Iditarod sled dog race from Anchorage to Nome starts Saturday with 53 men, two women and 800 dogs following old gold mining trail across 1,049 miles of rugged Alaska wild-

W. German official has 'cautious optimism' for world economic situation

TORONTO, Feb. 22 (R)—West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said here yesterday that he was not too pessimistic about the international oil market, at least in the short term.

"For one thing we hope that the difficulties in Iran will be temporary," he said in remarks prepared for an address at a luncheon here.

"For another, we can rely on other producers, being conscious of the importance of continuous oil supplies to the world economy, to make up the greater part of the shortfall," he added. But the minister said the long-term threat to energy supplies must be taken seriously.

Baron Lambsdorff, visiting Toronto as part of a North American tour, summed up the world economic situation by saying there was reason for cautious optimism.

"Compared with last year, the barometer is more favourable. This means there is a chance of this upward trend being reinforced in the near future," the minister said.

But he added: "The current expansionary movement is not yet self-sustaining and could jeopardise a number of constraints." These included inflation, which tended to create a mood of uncertainty and dwindling confidence.

He said another element of instability were abrupt changes in currency parities, and that now, as international trade improved, efforts to maintain through cooperation were essential.

The minister also said the energy programme adopted in October was an important step towards reducing the dependence on oil.

"We shall be interested to see what measures the administration resorts to in spring when the present oil price arrangements break down," Baron Lambsdorff said.

Commenting on the South-North dialogue, rich and poor countries, the minister said he believed the meeting would help to bring about a more stable world trade.

"Stability would be the way of convenience for the countries of the world market economy system," he said. "For this reason, the rich countries must take a bigger share in our international economic arrangements."

New ships, new problems

Many people think that modern shipping design has achieved very high levels of safety. In fact it is extremely difficult and dangerous to get away from some designs of ship in a crisis and the heavy loss of life in shipping accidents this winter underlines the point.

By Michael Grey

LONDON—The disappearance in an Atlantic storm of the giant barge carrier *Munchen*, involving the marine insurance market in its most expensive loss, is the most serious casualty in a year of almost constant marine disaster. Together with the more recent tanker casualties and while the cost of the *Amoco Cadiz* stranding is still being assessed, the loss statistics ironically seem to make nonsense of some of the most intense legislative work on marine safety since the *Titanic* exploded.

While the tanker strandings, collisions and explosions were in most cases explicable, the case of

the vanished *Munchen* is particularly disturbing, perhaps emphasising the point that new designs of ship almost inevitably bring problems in their wake.

Munchen was a barge carrier, and on the face of it, a vessel of such phenomenal structural strength that even the worst possible weather should have had little effect on her. The ship was carrying a full cargo of steel and steel products in her barges on the final voyage, each barge a watertight ship in its own right, both in the holds and two high on deck. There were thirty crew members housed in the accommodation block right up forward on the forecastle, and the giant gantry crane used to handle the 400 ton units was sec-

urely lasted amidships. North of the Azores the vessel met with a storm of such exceptional violence that other large ships were forced to heave to and were unable to turn round in the heavy swell. An interrupted SOS, a secondhand report of a list and then complete silence was the end of the *Munchen*.

She was a well found vessel, well manned and maintained and wearing the colours of Germany's most prestigious shipowner, and altogether a most unlikely candidate for disaster. But disappear she did, and only a few damaged barges, wrenching perhaps from the deck stow in the final overwhelming, were found. It is perhaps something that naval architects could look at again.

New designs of ships seem to develop in advance of regulations to govern their safety. Thus the first giant tankers of 250,000 tons and upwards were built to comply with safety regulations that had been formulated when the biggest tankers were only a tenth of that size.

The ship was undoubtedly a victim of the weather and one can only speculate on whether her unconventional design in any way contributed to the loss. Perhaps one clue might be the fact that the accommodation, navigating bridge on top of it, was positioned so far forward.

Perhaps one of the freak waves not unknown in this part of the world crashed over the forecastle and smashed the bridge. Such waves have in the past done appalling damage to large modern

ships, recent cases having broken the bow clean off one large cargo liner and bent the forecastle of another like a banana. With her controls smashed, *Munchen* could have then fallen into a trough of the massive swell, unable to steer, and in effect gradually been rolled over by successive swells.

The practice of placing accommodation right forward is a modern design tendency that is to be found in car carriers, some container ships and an increasing number of roll on-roll off ships (ro-ro). It is perhaps something that naval architects could look at again.

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Similarly the ro-ro ship which features huge bow and stern openings and uninterrupted decks the full length of the ship was conceived when the safety rules had in mind conventional cargo ships where the cargo was loaded through hatches on deck.

Now after a number of accidents to ro-ros, safety legislators

are looking closely at the whole concept. Some of the accidents have been quite extraordinary, but have been clearly contributed to by the design, largely produced with the object of fast cargo handling.

In one recent casualty a brand new ro-ro was discharging her cargo through her huge stern door in Jeddah while taking oil from a bunker barge alongside. The little door through which the bunker barge ran led onto the main cargo deck, just a few inches above the water level and a heavy lift being moved on deck submerged the sill of this seemingly inconsequential opening. Through the opening, blocked by the barge, came a stream of water, which spread inexorably across the huge expanse of the main vehicle deck, affected the stability, and rolled a £10 million ferry, and her cargo, over onto her side.

If accommodation on the forecastle is a little too close to the sea for comfort, there are other modern ship types where the master is so far away from the sea that he has little sense of how his ship is behaving. It has been alleged that this ignorance of what is going on "up front" has been responsible for the loss of more than one large bulk carrier and caused special

instruments to be devised to let the master know if his vessel is straining. On one large tanker only an inexplicable speed loss told the crew that bad weather had torn a huge section of the bow out, which was acting like a huge water brake.